

Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXIX.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1830.

NO. 3539.

Newport Mercury.

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WM. & J. H. BARBER,
No. 133, THAMES-STREET.

TERMS.
No Paper will be discontinued (unless at the option of the Editors) until arrearages are paid.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three weeks for \$1.75; for each subsequent insertion, 17 cents. (except where an advertisement is open) must be paid for previous to insertion.

QUILLS.

Wm. & J. H. Barber,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE Assortment of QUILLS,
from 67 Cents to \$3 per hundred.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF
ACCOUNT BOOKS,
of every description, and price.
LIKEWISE,
Writing Paper from \$20 to \$3 per
ream. Letter Do. of various kinds;
and Wrapping Paper.

ALMANACKS, FOR 1830,

all kinds, by the Dozen, or Single

Books & Stationary

Small BOOKS of every kind in
use, by the County, consisting
of: Geographies of all kinds;—
Vocabulary, Dictionaries; Daboll's, Col-
man's and Standard's Arithmetics;
Larney's and Hagerdell's Grammar; N.
Clark's Exposition; Murray's Reader, Se-
cond Edition; Whippley's Com-
pendious History of the U. S. for Schools.
Newport, Jan. 30.

Retailing Molasses.

A VERY superior lot of MOLAS-
SES, for Retailing, also, NEW
Holland, the Dutch, or Barrel—Like-
wise, a few Pieces Russia DUCK.
FOR SALE, BY
J. G. & S. WHITEHORSE,
Newport, Dec. 19.

GOVERNOR DONN'S PERRY

A NEW and FINEST of COM.
PERRY, by NEWMAN, is for
Sale at the Store of A. J. ALLEN,
No. 12, South Street, Boston.
Boston Jan. 1, 1830.

NEW SCHOOL.

THE School, lately from Phila-
delphia, informs the public, that
he intends commencing a SCHOOL, on
the 1st of March next, at Mr. Whit-
comb's School-house, Spring-street.

Terms of Tuition are as follows, viz.
For Ordinary, Copy, Copying, Penmanship,
Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography,
English Grammar, History, Stenography,
and the Latin and German Languages,
\$4 per Quarter in advance, or \$4 at
the end of the term, for Stationary and fuel
included.

Respectable Mr. J. W. Teacher of the
Public School, on 3rd Street.

J. W. RICHARDT,
Newport, Dec. 16.

TO LET,

And Possession given on 1st of April next,
A FARM situated in the
Town of Plainfield, Wind-
ham County, (Conn.) about
100 Acres, as follows:—The Academy, on
the Farm, is a good building from Providence
Academy, and is well proportioned
for many scholars; a large and well
timbered wood, with a large House, two barns,
and a good mill. Said Farm is
well watered, and is supplied
with Orchards. For terms, apply to
DAVID KING,
Newport, Jan. 16, 1830.

Commission Store.

J. W. RICHARDT offers his services to
the public as an Auction and Com-
mission Merchant. Unexceptionable
reference is given. Orders respectfully
solicited.

In store, a variety of goods at reduced
prices.

The highest price given for Old
Iron, Junk, &c.
Newport, Jan. 16.

BRICKS WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received until the
1st day of March next, for the supply
at Fort Adams, Newport Harbour, R. I. of
500,000 COMMON BRICKS.

These bricks must be cast in moulds of
such size as to average, when burned, 8
inches by 4 inches by 2 1/4 inches. They
must be of the best quality of Merchantable
Bricks. The proportion of salmon, or pale
Bricks, must not exceed one-eighth of the
whole; and no soft or very pale Bricks will
be received. The proportion of arch bricks
must not exceed one-eighth of the whole;
and none of these that are much warped,
will be received. The proportion of broken
Bricks must not exceed two per cent. At
least 50,000 to be delivered by the 1st day of
June next, and the remainder in the course
of the Summer and Autumn of the Year, at
such periods as may best suit the conveni-
ence of the Contractor, provided there is
always on hand the supply requisite for the
progress of the work.

Before forming the Contract a fair sam-
ple will be required to be deposited in the
Engineer Office at Fort Adams, which,
should it prove satisfactory, will govern in
the inspection of the several deliveries.

Payments will be made, if required, on
each cargo duly inspected and received.

All communications touching this sub-
ject, to be directed to Br't Col. Joseph G.
Totten, U. S. Eng'r. Newport, R. I.

JOS. G. TOTTON, Lt. Col. Eng'r.
Brevet Col.

Fort Adams, Newport Harbour,
January 22d, 1830.

The Publishers of the Portland, Bath,
Gardner, Hallowell, Wiscasset, Thomaston,
Bucksport, Bangor and Belfast (Maine) papers,
the Portsmouth (N. H.) papers, Newburyport
and Salem (Mass.) papers, Boston Patriot,
Taunton, New-Bedford and Fall-River (Mass.)
papers, the Stonington, New-London, Middle-
town and Hartford (Conn.) papers, will please
give the above notice four insertions, and for-
ward their Accounts.

2000 PERCHES OF GRANITE

PROPOSALS will be received by the
Subscriber until the 1st of March next,
for the delivery at Fort Adams, Newport
Harbour, R. I. of

2000 PERCHES OF GRANITE.

The Stones must be of large size and du-
rable quality, and split with good beds and
faces. A sample which will be referred to
in all inspections, may be seen at the Fort.
They are to be delivered on one of the
wharfs at the Fort, between the 1st of April
and the 31st of December, 1830.

Proposals will be received for any part of
the above quantity not less than 500 perches.
JOS. G. TOTTON, Lt. Col. Eng'r.
Brevet Col.

Fort Adams, Newport Harbour,
January 22d, 1830.

The Publishers of the New-Bedford,
Taunton and Fall-River papers, Providence
Patriot, Providence American, and of the
Stonington, New-London, Middletown and
Hartford (Conn.) papers, will please insert
the above notice 4 weeks and forward their
Accounts.

STONE WANTED.

150 Cords of STONE is wanted,
suitable for building Wall;—
40 Cords of which must be at least 22
inches wide, with two good natural faces
for cap stones—the remainder, one good
natural face, and good beds, varying in
length from one to two feet.—Apply to
Wm. VERNON, in Thames-Street,
opposite to this Office.
Newport, Jan. 30.

Wm. James Tilley,

WELL knowing that one good skein
of sewing Thread is worth a
dozen poor ones, and wishing to get
a sale for the Article, has just opened a
lot of the very nicest kind, of every
number and color, and in order to in-
sure a profit to the retailer, will sell his
best at 62 1/2 Cents the 100 skeins—his
poorer qualities will be sold for a less
sum.

W. J. T. will open more 12 1/2 cent
Calicoes, This Day.
Newport, Jan. 23.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been ap-
pointed by the Court of Probate
for the Town of South-Kingstown, on
the 2d Monday of April, 1829, Adminis-
trator on the Estate of

JOHN WATSON, ESQ.

late of said Town, dec. and has qualified
himself accordingly.—He therefore re-
quests all persons having demands against
said Estate, to present them; and all
those indebted to said Estate, to make
immediate payment to

JOHN W. WATSON, Adm'r.
South Kingstown, Jan. 23, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against
the late Firm of S. & G. BOWEN,
are requested to present them for set-
tlement; and all indebted to said Firm,
to make immediate payment to

GEORGE BOWEN,
Surviving Partner.
Newport, Oct. 3, 1829.

Poetry.

FROM FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING, FOR 1830.

MINE OWN.—BY DELTA.

I need not taken flowers to tell
How deeply dear thou art,
Still on mine ear thy accents dwell,
Thy virtues in mine heart;
Thy beauty floats before mine eyes
In soft celestial light,
Alike at onset days uprise
And pause shut of night.

Although afar—although afar—
Yet art thou with me still,
When evening's star, and morning's star,
Gleams o'er the twilight hill;
Thy beauty streams through all my dreams,
The lone night watches through;
And cloudless skies recall thine eyes,
The archangel's tearless blue.

The sinking and the swelling heart
Of fond yet fearful love,
The bliss to meet, the pain to part,
It hath been ours to prove;
The wild embrace of bloodstained
My absence made more blest,
And separation's pangs, which press
Its life blood from the breast.

But think not months, however long
(For long all months must be,
Thence of my blessings and my song,
Which sever me from thee.)
Shall e'er undo one tender tie,
Affection's fingers weave,
Shall make less deep the daily sigh
Which absence owes to love.

Farewell! thou shalt not be forgot,
My beautiful mine own!
Oh may the sorrow of our lot
Bow down my head alone,
And these dried flowers, which given to me,
Were moist with morning rain,
Shall bloom of thee, and breathe of thee,
Until we meet again.

THE WORM AND THE FLOWER.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY, ESQ.

You're spinning for my lady, worm!
Silk garments for the fair;
You're spinning rainbows for a form
More beautiful than air;
When air is bright with sunbeams,
And morning tints arise,
From woolly vales and mountain streams,
To blue autumnal skies.

You're training for my lady, flower!
You're opening for my love;
The glory of her summer bower,
White sky-larks soar above;
Go, twine her locks with rosebuds,
Or breathe upon her breast,
While zephyrs curl the water floods,
And rock the balmy nest.

But oh! there is another worm
Ere long will visit her,
And revel on her lovely form
In the dark sepulchre.
Yet from that sepulchre shall spring
A flower as sweet as this;
Hard by the nightingale shall sing,
Soft winds its petals kiss.

Faint emblems of frail beauty, ye!
In beauty who would trust,
Since all that charms the eye must be
Consigned to worms and dust;
Yet like the flower that decks her tomb,
Her spirit shall quit the clod,
And shine in amaranthine bloom,
Fast by the throne of God.

Miscellany.

The following is an extract from an arti-
cle in *Willis's American Monthly Magazine*,
on the law of property with respect to
Marriage:—

"As to women themselves, the opera-
tion of the law is so far clandestine,
lovers rarely enlightening their mis-
tresses on this subject, that few know
that by marriage, all their property, ex-
cept house and field, is transferred by
the law of the land, absolutely to the
husband; that the gifts of the fond
father, the earning of the wife, belong to
him; all the income of a woman's real
estate, all that accrues to her, before or
after marriage, is his; not merely a
possession common to both, but exclu-
sively his, liable to be seized by his
creditors, his to sell, to bequeath, to
give a Hindu, or a Hotentot, if he so
please; that a married woman, so far
from denominating, with truth, hers, even
the furniture her father gave her, can-
not according to law, apply to it, the
term *our*; she must ask leave and
means, however wealthy she may have
been, to bestow an annuity, or a gift. By
law, the influence of the richest married
heirress, dwindles into a mere claim for
necessaries. An honest courtship, con-
gruous to the law, should begin with a
lesson of philosophy.

"What riches give us, let us now inquire,
Meat, fire and clothes; what more? meat,
clothes and fire,
Is this too little? would you more than live?"

This would be no more than a suitable
preparation for the legalized ditty of
Robin Hood,

"What's yours? I'll be none,
What's mine's my own."

The property taken from the wife,
may go into the hands of a kind provident
husband, or fall into the possession of an
idiot, a tyrant, a miser, or a spendthrift;
it may pamper a mistress, or be staked
at a gaming table; be dissipated by the
intemperate, or take to itself the wings
of a desperate speculation; it may pay
not only the debts of the husband, con-

tracted on the credit of it, but the
debts of others, for which, in a moment
of credulity, or vanity, he may have
been bound.—The "meat, clothes and
fire," are very uncertain. It not ex-
hausted by any of these means, it may go
to heirs, (the wife is not the legal heir
of the fortune she carries into her hus-
band's hands,) by no means the object
of choice to her from whom the law has
wrested it, to the unallied, to the unkind,
to the injurious.

What a long list would the discern-
ing Diabla Bouteux make out of the
splenetic, nervous, broken hearted
wives, rendered so by the operation of
this law! How many quiet and happy
faces has it darkened with discontent, or
withered prematurely with repining!
Under this antiquated law how many
amiable women have become the prey
of Beverleys! How many exchanged
the ease & dignity of independence, for
the perpetual irritation of embarrassed
circumstances, or even the mortifying
condition of hopeless debt! How often
has the selfish or thoughtless husband
squandered, what the affectionate father
strutted himself to give! How fre-
quently has the scanty pittance, amassed
by minute savings, fruits of the fasting
hand and eye of the school-mistress, the
seamstress, or the female domestic, been
abandoned by this law to the swift ex-
penditure of t. and the profligate!
The rich heiress, become poor is more
pitied than these, but property like the
sybillic verse, increases in value as it
diminishes in quantity. How many in-
heritances has this law transferred to
strange blood! Under its operation who
has not seen one decayed, paternal
threshold pass to strange feet! Trees
planted by the hand of providential con-
sanguinity shed their fruits into the
laps of strangers! How many children
has it robbed of the education and train-
ing to which their mother's fond arms
entitle them! How often does the dear
earned substance of an anxious and la-
borious life, instead of ministering com-
fort or ease to the beloved daughter, ten-
d only to a painful disappointment,
which,

"Stamps wrinkles in her brow of youth,
With sad tears tells of a life of care,
Checks."

How often does it operate only to un-
dermine the indulgence into which the
husband will plunge her!

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.—From the
tenth number of this valuable work, just
received, we extract the following article:

CHILLING POLITENESS.

Without entering into any disquisi-
tion as to the rights of hospitality and
the merits of social duties, we shall
briefly notice what we conceive to be
"singularly cold civility"—the effects of
which are felt by the suffering party,
long after their exposure to it. Large
rooms reserved for the use of company,
or invited guests, are often shut up for
many days, and even sometimes for
weeks together, in damp and cold
weather. These are opened, and a
fire made in them an hour or two only
before the arrival of the visitors, who
are allowed by this means to sit expos-
ed, at first to the chilling air of the
room, and subsequently to the measure
which vapors from the curtains, car-
peting, and chair seats. The persons
thus suffering, are generally clad in a
lighter attire than is customary with
them, and if they do not actually shiver
under their reception, we must attri-
bute it to an uncommon effort of volition.
But in addition to these dispensations
common to the whole group, there is not
unrequently a current of air rushing in
with force enough to turn a small wind-
mill, through the crevice, or opening
of a door, or window, which strikes
against the neck or back of some timi-
d maiden, or awkward country youth,
who are fearful of being thought unpoli-
te by changing their places, and obtaining
a seat nearer the fire. Dinner is at
length served, and then, by the doctrine
of compensation, these two persons are
allowed to sit with backs to the fire
during the repast, to make room, at a
more pleasant part of the table, for their
seniors, or those who have frankness
enough to say that they cannot bear
the fire; that is they cannot bear to be
roasted—for politeness sake.

Night arrives, and the hour for sleep
finds the favoured guest in a bed, which
has been for weeks a bed of state, and
between sheets which are so damp
that they adhere to the skin. Perhaps
the room had been washed out in the
morning, in order to be in nice trim,
and as an evidence of still greater re-
spect to the visitor, who, in addition to
the other evidences of chilling politeness,
receives the cold damp air coming
from the walls.

Colds, coughs, and consumptions, are
often the effects of this kind of civility.

attentions, which are so coldly by
another series, scarcely less distressing,
and still more fatal. These consist in
the recommendation of smelly rough
mixtures, pulmonic balsams, and the
like. Hence, a person has a poor chance
of escape, under the kindness
friends, of whom one
absence, and the o-
mising to cure it.

DISMISSED OF THE—The
N. A. Review notices some of the con-
sequences of the decrease of the Indians.—
When this part of America was discov-
ered, the Indians were not numerous;
they were thinly scattered over the
country. They depended for subsis-
tence upon the scanty and precarious
supplies furnished by the chase. For
beans and pumpkins were raised in small
quantities around each village, but they
not form an important part of their food;
the women were the laborers, and the
only instrument of agriculture was a
clam shell, or the shoulder blade of an
animal, tied to a stick. The destruction
of a civilized people, and the destruction of
animals by the Indians after their
were introduced, not only for food, but
for their fur and skins, rapidly dimin-
ished the game, and the means of subsis-
tence on which the Indians totally de-
pended, were destroyed. But a more
powerful cause was reducing the number
of the Indians was ancient spiritism; this is
one of the principal agents in the de-
struction and degradation of the Indian
race. The attachment of the Indians to spiritism
is without a parallel in the history of
man; it was regarded by numerous
travellers two centuries ago. A writer
considers the foregoing as the principal
causes of the diminution of the Indian
population, which can be fairly attrib-
uted to the coming of the Europeans. The
same writer was, in respect, among
them long before our fathers had begun
the continent.

The Indians generally clung to their
own institutions, and disdained any change.
To reach the forest or water, or pursue
their game, to attack their enemies, or
spend the rest of their lives in restless
and free, to eat, to immediately without any
have food, to suffer patiently with a
have food, to suffer patiently with a
these are the principal causes of an Indian.

MOUNT ARARAT.—On September last,
Professor Parrot and 2000 Swiss gen-
tlemen made two attempts to reach the
summit of Mount Ararat in Russia (the
Persian Armenia). The first time they
attained the height of 15,000 feet, but
were obliged to stop on account of
great steepness. The second time they
entered the snowy region, and reached
the height of 15,000 feet higher than
the level of the sea, when they were
compelled to turn back by the thick fog
that arose and covered the whole moun-
tain. Professor Parrot calculates that the
summit is about 2000 feet higher than
the point they reached. Consequently
higher than Mount Blanc in Europe.

The Rev. J. Kelly preached a Char-
ity Sermon, last Sunday, at the Catholic
Church of St. Mary's in Fourth-street.
The immediate collection amounted to
four hundred and twenty-seven dollars,
and forty-two dollars have been subse-
quently contributed. This liberality is
honorable to the congregation, and
should be generally exercised. Since
Sunday the respectable clergyman just
mentioned has relieved over 1000 and
seven poor families, seven hundred and
were not very long ago in easy circum-
stances.—*Providence Journal.*

Geographical Captives.—Among the
numbers of slaves, proper and improper
sons of knowledge, there is a large pro-
portion of captives, and to the great
instruction. One of the most interesting
is a fair representation of the
kingdoms of Europe. The colored
states and empires are distinguished by
different colors. We shall expect to see
very soon, the world exhibited on a
pocket book, for the use of the
traveling schools. A very interesting
master is abroad.

Large Noses.—This preposterous
fashion has, in many instances, exposed
the wearers to be burnt alive by the
combustible nature of these monstrous
concoctions, coming in contact with a lamp.
A young lady in England, recently near-
ly lost her life, in this manner, and nu-
merous accidents from the same source
have occurred, that have not been made
public.

The ingenious Mr. Maciel has a
new magical circus in exhibition in New-
York; there are eighteen figures who
go through the various perform-
ances of the ring.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1.
LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival on Saturday of the ships Hannibal from London, and Henry IV. from Havre, London dates to the 21 Jan. and Paris to the 21st Dec. have been received.—The papers contain but few articles of importance.

M. Roux de Rochette, the newly appointed Minister to the United States, had a private audience with the King on the 29th of December.

An intimation is thrown out in the Constitution that two powerful cabinets have held consultations with a view of supporting the administration of Prince Polignac by the bayonet if necessary. This is no doubt a political exaggeration; but the opposition to his administration seems to be as strong as ever.

Col. Fabvier has arrived in Paris from Greece.

The negotiations for obtaining the free navigation of the Rhine, are proceeding favorably.

An extraordinary courier passed through Ancona, on the 15th of December from Vienna, charged with important despatches both from England and Austria, to the Porte.

Russian argument by her navy rapidly. On the 5th of December, the keels of two frigates and a frigate of 44 guns, were laid at the new Arsenal at St. Petersburg, and at Odessa.

News from Bucharest of the 4th December stated that General Kisseloff, the new President of the two Principalities, had arrived at that place. The day after his arrival he addressed the Diet publicly, invoking their assistance to aid him in promoting the peace and the prosperity of the principalities.

The King and Queen of Naples entered Naples on the 11th ult. The city was decorated with arches of triumph, and silver cloths displayed in the windows, &c. The King and Queen entered at 11 o'clock in the morning, in a landau, drawn by six black horses. A full account is given of the ceremony.

The extraordinary expenses occasioned by the journey of the King of Naples, rendered additional taxes necessary which created general discontent, which was increased by the severity of the season, and dearth of flour and corn. It was supposed that Admiral Heyden had been invited to anchor his fleet in the harbor of Naples during the winter, partly for the purpose of overhauling the harbor works. It was said his Majesty had demanded another million of dracms; the former million went to Spain in advance having scarcely sufficient to pay the expenses of his presence.

The London Morning Herald of Dec. 24, says:—The proceedings of the last few days are not calculated to increase the popularity of the present administration. The State prosecutions against the newspaper, with a fifth depending on the devoted heart, is a measure of unexampled severity, dealt out to the press, which we believe to be perfectly unexampled, and as it is unexampled, we hope it will remain upon the records of British justice without imitation.

Under a Private date of December 16, it is stated that a Sardinian vessel, which had arrived a few days from Genoa, brought news that the insurrection in Calabria had been quelled, and that the Greeks were about to make incursions into the Turkish territory. The capture of a Turkish ship of war on one occasion, and the capture of a merchant vessel, were the success. Four of his men were killed, and thirty taken. It was thought the news were prompted by the Greeks, in a moment, in a hope of finally quelling the insurrection of the island.

The Greek Frigate says it appears evident that before the opening of the Congress, some concessions will be made to the Greeks, and that the Committee will be instructed to make such concessions as may be necessary to the townships, and to the Greek Frigate.

The Gazette of December 29th, contains the passage of the law, which authorizes the Committee to make such concessions as may be necessary to the townships, and to the Greek Frigate. The law is a concession to the Greeks, and is a concession to the townships, and to the Greek Frigate.

The weather was very severe on the 24th of December, and the snow was very deep. The snow was very deep, and the weather was very severe.

The weather was very severe on the 24th of December, and the snow was very deep. The snow was very deep, and the weather was very severe.

The Courier Français contains a long letter from M. Benjamin Constant upon the conduct that ought to be pursued by the Chamber of Deputies next Session. The Gentleman considers the rejection of the Budget as an absolute right manifestly belonging to the Chambers, and that such rejection would by no means authorize the Government to resort to any extraordinary measure beyond the limits of the Charter. But such rejection of the Budget, the writer believes is the last means of opposition to which the Chambers have a right to resort. The Hon. Deputy then alludes to the conduct of the present Ministry previous to their arrival at power, which, he states, has filled with alarm all who have memory or foresight, and the absence of acts since they have been in office to show that their principles and sentiments have undergone a change. Taking the latter circumstance and the tone of the journals under Ministerial influence into consideration, M. B. Constant concludes that Ministers are enemies to political and religious liberty.

CONGRESS.

U. S. NEWS, Monday, Jan. 25, 1830.

Among the various petitions and memorials presented, were two from the State of Maine, by Messrs. Holmes and Sprague, and one from New York, by Mr. Dudley, remonstrating against the transmission and opening of the mail on the Sabbath, and one by Mr. Bibb, from the Trustees of the Transylvania University, praying for a grant of lands in aid of that institution.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill modifying the duties on certain imported articles, and reducing the duties on others; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

A petition was presented from a number of merchants from New-York, praying a continuance of the reduced duties on Tea and Coffee; referred.—Mr. Truitt presented the petition of Samuel Briggs, a praying a remission of the increased duties on a cargo of molasses, ordered previous to the passage of the late Tariff law; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The resolution of Mr. Foote, proposing to institute an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing the office of Surveyor General, and of suspending the surveys of the public lands, was agreed to, and the unfinished business with Mr. Hayne, in an argument of great length, concluded his reply to the speech of Mr. Webster on Wednesday. The question, which was on the motion of Mr. Webster for an indefinite postponement of the resolution, was not taken, when the Senate adjourned. Mr. Hayne occupied two hours and a half in the delivery of his speech. Mr. Webster rose to reply, but at being 4 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Bell the Senate adj.

Thursday, Jan. 26.
Mr. Wells presented the memorial of the representatives of the religious societies of 13 Quakers, in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and the eastern part of Maryland, asking the fostering care of the Government towards the Indians within the United States, to protect them against fraud and oppression.

Admiral Boscawen, and a list of the Ser. to move way to a resumed consideration of Mr. Foote's resolution concerning the surveys of the Public Lands; which Mr. Webster addressed the Senate in reply to the late speech of Mr. Hayne. At a half past three, he gave way to a report of one of the Members; upon a wise motion the Senate adj.

Friday, Jan. 27.
Mr. Smith, of Md. offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to consider the propriety of compelling, by law, vessels of all descriptions, in the bay and rivers of the United States, and particularly on the coast of Virginia, to anchor or under way, to carry a light on some conspicuous part of the said vessels, to prevent collisions among them.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Foote's resolution respecting the surveys of the Public Lands. Mr. Webster, in a speech of three hours' length, concluded his argument. Mr. Hayne followed, in reply, in a speech of about an hour in length; to which Mr. Webster briefly replied; and then, on motion of Mr. Benton, the Senate adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 28.
The bill making appropriations for the payment of B. Voluntary and involuntary contributions was read and then agreed to. The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Foote's resolution, and a vote thereon was spent in debate, adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 29.
The day was principally occupied by discussion on the resolution to subscribe to copies of the compilation of Prince's Elements proposed to be published by States and Senators, the resolution was passed—Ayes 21, Nays 16.—A resolution was afterwards offered by Mr. Calhoun, directing the Secretary to postpone the subscription, on the part of the Senate, until an appropriation was made by Congress for that purpose. The Senate then adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 25.

Various petitions were presented, some of whom related to the Sunday mails, pro and con. Some private bills were advanced in the regular stages of legislation, and the special order of the day, being the contested election between Messrs. Washburn and Ripley, of Maine, was then taken up, which occupied the remainder of the day. Messrs. Tucker and Anderson were then enabled to address the House on the latter subject, prior to the arrival of the hour for adjournment: Mr. Pearce obtained the floor for Tuesday.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.
The first part of the session was devoted to the consideration of numerous resolutions. The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Polk in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the contested election of the honorable James W. Ripley, of Maine; Mr. Pearce of Rhode Island, and Mr. Ingersoll of Connecticut, spoke in opposition of the right of the sitting member to retain his seat, and Mr. Monell of New York, in support of the report of the Committee on elections, which declared General Ripley to be duly elected. Mr. Ingersoll had possession of the floor upon this subject for Wednesday. Adj.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.
A message was received from the President, in relation to the allowances made to Ministers of the United States abroad, for travelling expenses; and also to Charge d'Affaires for outfit, &c. when not appointed by the President and Senate. It referred, besides, to various other items of expenditure concerning our diplomatic functions without authority, during the vacation of the office, or in the absence of the functionary authorized to fill it. It alluded to the well known case of the allowance made to William B. Lawrence, late Charge d'Affairs at London, and stated that the President had not directed a suit to compel the reimbursement of the money paid to that gentleman, preferring to leave the matter to the discretion of Congress, to whose legislative wisdom he (the President) submitted the whole of the subject contained in his message. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Among other resolutions, were the following submitted by Mr. Drayton, of South Carolina; which were read and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Resolved, That all duties upon imports which operate oppressively upon the great body of the people, or unequally upon certain portions of them, ought to be repealed or modified.

Resolved, That the importation of raw wool, the prime cost of which does not exceed ten cents per pound, ought to be admitted without being subject to the payment of any duty; and that the duties upon all other kinds of wool ought to be reduced.

Resolved, That the drawbacks which existed upon the exportation of spirits, distilled from molasses, before the act of 19th of May, 1828, ought to be again allowed; and that the duties upon molasses, cotton-bagging, sail-dock, to be reduced.

Mr. Mallory, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill to amend an act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports; providing for the mode of appraising the value of woollen goods imported into the United States, and for the collection of the duties thereon. It was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. After the transaction of various other business, the House resumed in a Committee of the Whole the consideration of the contested election of General Ripley, as a member from the State of Maine. Mr. Ingersoll spoke in support of the validity of the return of that gentleman; and Mr. Evans, of Maine, in opposition to its legality, until the close of the sitting.

Thursday, Jan. 28.
Mr. Hoffman, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the more effectual execution of the ministerial duties of the Navy Department, and a bill to provide for completing the Navy Hospital at Norfolk, and the Asylum in Philadelphia, and to furnish them in part. Mr. Irwin of Ohio, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting to the State of Ohio, on certain conditions, all the lands of the United States within that State. The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections, on the subject of the Maine Election, when Mr. Evans continued to address the Committee at great length.

Friday Jan. 29.
Several bills were reported and forwarded. A great number of resolutions were then presented and adopted. On motion of Mr. Storrs of New-York, the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union were discharged from the further consideration of the bill to provide for taking the fifth Census, and the bill was made the special order for Wednesday next. The House then, after rejecting one or two applications to make particular bills special orders for specified days, resumed the consideration of the question concerning the contested election in the State of Maine.—Mr. A. Smyth, Mr. Howard, Mr. Bouldin and Mr. Sutherland, successively occu-

pled the floor, and Mr. Sutherland in the midst of his observations was interrupted by a successful motion to adjourn. The House was then adjourned to Monday.

BY MAILS.

NEW-ORLEANS, JAN. 13.
GREAT FIRE.

About 7 o'clock, last evening, a fire unexampled in its furious celebrity, broke out in the Horse press and Cotton warehouse, occupied by Messrs. N. and B. Hart. These buildings extended about three hundred feet longitudinally on Camp and St. Charles streets, and two hundred feet latitudinally on Common and Gravier streets, thus forming an oblong square, the whole of the buildings together with the extensive arena in the centre, being filled with Cotton bales to the height of 8 or 9 tier.

The buildings were of brick, covered with slate. In less than an hour they were reduced to ruins, the space in the centre presenting a mountainous heap of ignited cotton, of which from what we can learn about 8,000 bales have been consumed; this with the value of the buildings makes the whole loss nothing short of \$300,000.

We have not learned whether the houses were insured or not; but presume they have been. The presumption is equally strong that the enormous loss of cotton must be sustained by the owners thereof.

MEXICO.—We have just been informed, by the schr. Frances from Tampico, that President Guzman was obliged to leave Mexico, on account of the disturbances that have occurred for the change of government.

We have received Mexico papers up to the 13th December. We are sorry to observe that a Civil war will be the consequence of the contest existing between the Centralists and Federalists.—General Bustamante, vice-president of the Republic, has declared himself in favor of the system of a Central Government, in the city of Puebla. Besides the insurrection of Campeche, some disturbances have taken place at Merida and other places.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 29.

The object of the bill to provide for the more effectual execution of the ministerial duties of the Navy Department, is to re-organize the Board of Commissioners of the Navy. Three Commissioners of the Navy are to be appointed, who are to have each separate duties apportioned to him, viz: One to have charge of building, equipping, arming, and repairing Ships, another of the establishment and construction of Navy Yards, Docks, Storehouses, &c. and a third, of the making of contracts for supplies. Other duties not enumerated to be apportioned to them, as the Secretary of the Navy may think proper. The said three Commissioners are besides, whenever the Secretary of the Navy shall think proper, to be convened as a Board, for the consideration of such subjects, connected with the Naval Establishment of the United States, as may be submitted to them.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 1.

LATEST FROM RIO JANEIRO.—By the Edwin at Hampton Roads we have advices to Dec. 10.—No political news.

The U. S. ships Natchez and Vandalia were duly expected at Rio. A letter of Dec. 9th gives an account of a narrow escape of the Emperor. He was driving the Empress, the Prince of Leuchtenburg and the Queen of Portugal in a curicle, when it upset. The Emperor had two ribs broken and was otherwise severely bruised; he was for some time senseless and when he recovered, he partook the sacrament. The Empress was much bruised, but had no bones broken. The Queen had her jaw broken; the Prince had several ribs broken and a shoulder dislocated. This occurred two days ago. The Emperor is recovering.

BOSTON, FEB. 2.

FIRE.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning the stone Church of the Rev. Dr. Beecher, in Hanover street was totally destroyed by fire, together with a large & valuable collection of religious books and tracts, in the rooms on the lower floor, which were occupied by the American Missionary Society. In the cellar of the Church, we understand there was a quantity of merchandise, belonging to Mr. Breed, which was also destroyed. It is stated that the fire originated from a defect in the chimney in the rear of the organ. The flames spread with such rapidity that it was impossible to remove many of the interior decorations and fixtures—the organ, which was a beautiful and costly instrument, fell a prey to the devouring element. None of the adjoining buildings sustained material injury. We have heard that the Church, which was erected about four years since, was insured to the amount of \$14,000 at the Howard office—that \$2500 was insured on the property in the Missionary rooms, which will nearly cover the loss—and that the organ was fully insured. While the fire was raging there was a heavy fall of snow, which rather retarded than assisted the operations of the Fire Department.

The Mercury.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1830.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

By our Congressional Journal it will be seen, that an interesting debate has taken place in the Senate of the U. S. between Mr. Webster and Col. Hayne, on Mr. Foot's resolution relative to the Public Lands.—The speeches of Mr. Webster, in reply to Col. Hayne, are spoken of in high terms, for their energy and eloquence.—The Washington papers have not yet reported their speeches.

SUNDAY MAILS.—A letter from the correspondent of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, dated at Washington Jan. 29th, says:—“We may expect, within a few days, to have a report from the Committee on the Post Office on the subject of the transportation of the mail on Sunday.—The report will be adverse to any interference with the existing arrangements on this subject, to which effect, I understand, the committee have instructed their Chairman, Mr. R. M. Johnston, to make his report to the House.”

THE SENATE AND ITS PRINTER.—When the Senate of the U. S. was called to order on Thursday, the 28th ult. Mr. Webster rose and addressed the Chair as follows:—

“Mr. President: A newspaper has been put into my hands this morning, purporting to be published by Duff Green, who is a printer to the Senate. In this paper I find an article referring to the debate of yesterday, and in that article I find it said, among other things equally false, that ‘Mr. Webster contended that the National Government was established by the people, who had imparted to it unlimited powers over the State and the Constitution.’ I am of opinion, Sir, that we ought either to leave our seats here altogether, or to protect ourselves while in them, from such wilful and atrocious calumnies by those who are admitted on our floor, and who receive, through our hands, large disbursements of the public money. It becomes us, Sir, either to go home and yield up our places to men of better spirit than ourselves, or else to show that we will not be either bullied or slandered by persons circumstanced like this publisher, out of the free exercise of the right of discussion. I rise, therefore, Sir, to give notice, that on the next similar occurrence of a similar incident, which, judging from the past, may be expected daily, I shall make it the subject of a specific motion to the Senate. I should do so now, Sir, if I followed the inclination of my own judgment; but it is thought by others, to whom I defer, that the course which I have thus adopted, may on the whole, be more advisable.”

On the next day, (Friday) Mr. Green published in the Telegraph the above remarks of Mr. Webster, and then deliberately reiterated what Mr. W. in his place, had affirmed to be false and incorrect.—On Friday, Mr. Webster made the following motion:—

Resolved, That the Senate will, on the fourth day of February next, proceed to the choice of a Printer to the Senate.

WORKS OF MR. JEFFERSON.—The indiscretion which has permitted the insertion in these works of much that should have been rejected, has brought forth a scene in the Senate of the U. S. that is singular enough. Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, had, it seems, quoted from a volume of these works. On a subsequent day, Mr. Foot's resolution still under discussion, Mr. Benton being entitled to the floor:—

Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, said that he desired the permission of the gentleman from Missouri, (Mr. Benton) who was entitled to the floor, to call the attention of two of the honorable members of that body, (Mr. Smith of Maryland, and Mr. Livingston of Louisiana) to a passage in a book which had been cited in this debate by Mr. Hayne, as authority on another subject.—He did not rise for the purpose of discussing the resolution itself; but his attention had been called by a number of members of this House to a passage in the same book; another part of which had been referred to by the Senator from South Carolina. That passage charged an illustrious Statesman, who formerly occupied the seat of a Senator here, and whose memory and fame were dear to himself and to the people he represented, with atrocious corruption, of which he was convinced that great and good men could never have been guilty; and as the witnesses referred to in the book itself were present, and ready to give testimony to set the charge at rest, he hoped he should be pardoned for referring to the objectionable passage in their presence.

He then read, from the fourth volume of Jefferson's Memoirs, page 515, (the same volume which had been brought into the Senate by Gen. Hayne,) the following passage:—“February the 12th, 1801—Edward Livingston tells me that Bayard applied to-day, or last night, to Gen. Samuel Smith, and represented to him the expediency of his coming over to the States who vote for Burr; that there was nothing in the way of appointment which he might not command, and particularly mentioned the Secretaryship of the Navy. Smith asked him if he was authorized to make the offer. He said he was authorized. Smith told this to Livingston and to W. C. Nicholas, who confirms it to me, &c.”

He then called upon the Senators from Maryland and Louisiana, referred to in this passage, to disprove the statement here made.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, rose and said, he had read the paragraph before he came here to-day, and was, therefore, aware of its import. He had not the most distant recollection that Mr. Bayard had ever made such a proposition to him. Mr. Bayard,

and my friends, though politically opposed, were intimate personal friends, and Bayard would have been the last man to make such a proposition to any man; and I am confident that he had too much respect for me to have made it, under any circumstances. I never received from any man any such proposition.

Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, said that, to the precise question which had been put to him by the Senator from Delaware, he must say, that having taxed his recollection as far as it could go, on so remote a transaction, he had no remembrance of it. Mr. Clayton said his purpose had been achieved. He thought it his duty to vindicate the honor and fame of his predecessors against unjust imputations, no matter to what party they may have belonged. The character of the illustrious Bayard would be trusted, stand forever untarnished by the charge of corruption. He should have thought himself recreant in duty to the people of his State in part represented, and to the minority of one who once filled the same place which he now occupied, if he had not seized the first opportunity in his power, after the public appearance of this volume, on the floor of the Senate, to disprove the charges to which he had this day called their attention. He thought there were no charges in that volume against other distinguished men of this country, equally unfounded;—[subsequently, upon some remarks from Mr. Benton, he said, he wished it to be distinctly understood, that it was no part of his purpose to tarnish the name of Mr. Jefferson. His object was not accusative, but entirely exculpatory.]

THE WEATHER.—We have not for several years, experienced a greater severity of cold, than was felt on Saturday last. The wind was violent during the day from W. N. W. and the thermometer, which was at 13 at sunrise, fell during the day to 6 above, and in the night was at 4 degrees below zero. On Sunday, the weather moderated to the usual winter temperature.

STEAM-SHIP BENJ. FRANKLIN.—This splendid and powerful Boat left here on her last trip for the season, on Sunday afternoon last, for New-York, having been detained by the severe gale on Saturday.—The Franklin, under the command of that attentive, and prudent officer, Capt. R. S. FRANKLIN, has performed 145 passages, (nearly 30,000 miles) since March last, without experiencing any accident or loss.

Naval.—The Norfolk Herald states, the recall of Capt. Downes, late commander of the Frigate Java in the Mediterranean, was made by the Department, on the grounds that Capt. D. had been some time absent from the United States on the Mediterranean service, and that it was necessary he should have a respite from his duties in the Navy, preparatory to being sent out as commander of a squadron, which duty would be assigned to him on the recurrence of the first vacancy after the contemplated respite.

Hon. Clement Dorcey, of Congress, has moved in the House of Representatives, that the committee on Military Pensions be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision for the widows, orphans and legal representatives of the sailors and seamen of the U. S. vessel, the Hornet. This is a good motion, and should not be suffered to die.

The Alexandria Gazette of the 30th ult. prophesies that in less than a week Mr. Woodbury of New-Hampshire will succeed to the head of the Navy Department.

We have before us the reports of a Legislative Committee of Massachusetts, appointed to investigate the concerns of the Belchertown (Farmer) Bank, and the Sutton Bank. They develop the facts of stock-jobbing, embezzlement, and any of the memorable misdeeds made in this city, during the investigations of 1826; in brief, we rather think the New York operations have been outdone. The specie in the vaults of the Belchertown Bank, at the time of its failure, amounted to the sum of one dollar and twenty five cents!

Upper Canada is in agitation about the apprehended cessation of the British West India trade and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, to the United States. Anti-Revolutionaries and Addressers have been moved in the Provincial Parliament, and public meetings of merchants and others held in the towns. The stockholders of the Welland Canal are particularly alarmed.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

It is stated that Gov. Houston, who, as has been mentioned, is now at Washington, has abandoned entirely his assumption of the Indian co-tune and habits, and mingles in social intercourse and gaily as freely as formerly.

The firewards of Portland have severely censured the conduct of officers at the late fire, whom they compare to rats skulking at the approach of a fireward or a drop of water.

There has been trouble with the State Bank of Tennessee. Heavy losses are apprehended. But as the accounts have not been posted up for 18 months past, it will be impossible to ascertain what the losses of the bank will amount to, during the present session, of the Legislature.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Feb. 1st

(Reported for the Boston Patriot.) At market this day, 244 Beef Cattle, 78 Steers, 966 Sheep and 135 Swine.—From the above it will be observed, that a less number of Beef Cattle were at market this day than at any preceding day for a long time, from which cause, together with the "pulling of the plows storm," the locomotive powers of the purchasers were brought into active requisition. Sales went off readily, and at an advance of from 17 to 25 cts. per cwt. on last week's prices. Store Cattle go off heavily, not more than 25 were disposed of through the day.

Milk Cows.—We noticed sales of a few at \$20 a \$25 each. Most of the Cows and Calves that come to market are not worth the having. **Sheep.**—The market continues well supplied, and meets with prompt sales and fair prices.—The following lots embrace the principal sales of the day: 1 lot, 250, at supposed a trade over \$2 per head; 1 do. 100, at \$2 83; 1 do. 53, at \$2 50; 1 do. 150, at \$2 37 1-2; 1 do. 175, at \$1 80; and 1 do. 104, at \$1 50.

Swine.—Not much doing in the trade. The small lot at the Upper Market were taken at about 4 cts. per lb. Those at the Lower Market were not sold—4 1-4 cts. per lb. offered but refused.

Prices of Wool at Boston, Feb. 4th.—American full blood, 38 to 42 cts.; 1-2 do. 33 to 37; 1-4 do. 31 to 33; 1-4 common 29 to 30; lambs washed 1st qual. 35 to 37; superfine 40 to 42; spinning 1st sort, 29 to 30; 2d do. 25; 3d do. 18 cents.

CHEMICAL LECTURES.—Dr. A. P. MOORE'S Fourth Lecture will be given on Monday Evening Next, if the weather should be pleasant.—Tickets may be had at Wm. Callahan's. Newport, Feb. 6.

NOTICE.

Divine Service will be performed at the Roman Catholic Chapel, To-morrow, Feb. 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, JAN. 1830.

Therm.	Wind.	Appearance of the Weather.
1-26-33-41	W NW	Clear & very pleasant
2-33-43-43	W NW	Cloudy A. M. clear P. M.
3-28-42-42	W NW	Clear A. M. cloudy P. M.
4-14-43-38	W NW	Clear morn. cloudy ev.
5-25-34-47	W NW	Cloudy & windy day
6-25-34-36	W NW	Clear morn. cloudy ev.
7-34-40-28	W NW	Clear and blustering
8-34-40-28	W NW	High wds. & flying clouds
9-22-35-30	W NW	Clear day cloudy even
10-46-50-41	W NW	Rainy and windy day
11-14-20-22	W NW	Clear and blustering
12-16-31-30	W NW	Clear A. M. clou. even
13-22-34-16	W NW	Clear A. M. clou. P. M.
14-26-38-32	W NW	Cloudy day and even'g
15-34-42-38	W NW	Drizzly day and even'g.
16-40-38-35	W NW	Heavy rain storm
17-43-36-36	W NW	Cloudy morn. rainy ev.
18-38-28-16	W NW	Cloudy A. M. clear P. M.
19-32-30-16	W NW	Clear day and evening
20-32-34-32	W NW	Rainy morn. clear day
21-28-32-18	W NW	Clear day and evening
22-34-42-39	W NW	Cloudy morn. clear ev'g
23-36-30-18	W NW	Clear and windy day
24-12-26-15	W NW	Clear day cloudy ev'g
25-26-30-34	W NW	Rain and a little snow
26-15-18-12	W NW	Clear and blustering
27-16-30-34	W NW	Cloudy, bluster'g snow
28-16-24-14	W NW	Clear most of the day
29-11-23-14	W NW	Cloudy day and even'g
30-13-10-0	W NW	Clear with gale of wd.
31-0-20-16	W NW	Clear day snow at ev'g

Mean average for the Month, 29°. 49.
Mean average for January, 1829, 28°. 09.
Mean do. of Jan. for the last 12 years, 30°. 33
Mean do. of Jan. 1827, which was } 25°. 05
the coldest in the last 12 years,
Mean do. of Jan. 1819, which was } 36°. 35
the warmest in the last 12 years.

REMARKS.—The result of our observations for this month is, that it has been about half a degree warmer than Jan. 1829, and nearly a degree warmer than the average of Jan. for the last 12 years.—We also find that the Month has been about 4 deg. warmer than the coldest Jan. and about 7 degrees colder than the warmest January in the last 12 years.

The commencement of the Month was very mild, but the close of it has exhibited much of the storms of winter.—We have had very little snow, the month having closed with not more than 2 inches on the ground.—Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, our excellent Harbour has remained unobstructed by the ice.

MARRIED.

In this Town on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Whitcomb, Lieut. William H. C. Ballou, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, to Miss Harriet Whitehouse, daughter of Mr. Samuel Whitehouse.

At Middletown on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Benjamin Peckham to Miss Hannah H. Clarke, daughter of the late Mr. Weston Clarke.

DIED.

In this Town on Saturday last, Mrs. Sarah Brown, wife of Mr. John Brown, and daughter of Mr. Nathan Munroe of Jamestown, aged 42 years.

At Portsmouth on Tuesday last, Mr. Christopher Durie, aged 76 years.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

Month.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High water.	Moon sets.
FEBRUARY				
6 Saturday	6 57	5 3	6 57	5 51
7 Sunday	6 50	5 4	7 45	riises
8 Monday	6 55	5 5	8 30	6 16
9 Tuesday	6 54	5 6	9 15	7 13
10 Wednesday	6 53	5 7	9 57	8 10
11 Thursday	6 52	5 8	10 39	9 7
12 Friday	6 50	5 10	11 22	10 3

Full Moon 7th day, 2h. 57 min. in the Afternoon.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.

Sunday, Jan. 31.—Sch'r. Milledgeville, York, 5 days from New-York bound to Portland.

Yesterday in the gale, the rigging was covered with ice.

Sch'r. Superior, Godfrey, 2 days from New-York, with cotton, bound to Providence.

In the Sound yesterday, in the gale, was covered with ice several feet above the deck.

Sch'r. Fair Play, Norris, from Providence bound to Fredericksburg.

Monday, Feb. 1.—Brig Eagle, Brownell, from Bristol for Matanzas.

(In West passage) Brig Gov. Hopkins, 30 days from St. Thomas bound to Bristol, having experienced severe gales, and being short of provisions.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.—Sch'r. Clarissa, Hill, 8 days from Norfolk, with corn, bound to Providence.—Last evening, off Block-Island, spoke a Ship 15 days from New-Orleans bound to Boston, could not learn her name.—The Clarissa has experienced three gales of wind since leaving Norfolk, and on Saturday the rigging, sails, &c. was covered with ice, the cold being very intense, and the wind a gale from N. W.

Thursday, Feb. 4.—Brig Stranger, Stow, 30 days from St. Barts. via Vineyard, bound to New-Haven, and back again the same day.

Sch'r. Janus, Bracket, 11 days from Savannah for Bristol.

Sloop Harmony, Rhodes, 10 days from Baltimore for Providence.

Friday, Feb. 5.—Sch'r. Wm. Brown, Macomber, 7 days from Baltimore for Providence.

Sch'r. Two Sisters, Wing, 7 days from Baltimore for Wareham.

(Afternoon).—Brig Mount Hope, Carr, 8 days from Baltimore for Providence.

Brig Horizon, Harris, 9 days from Savannah for Providence.—Sailed in co. with brig Havre of Providence for Havre.

Brig Montana, Cramer, of Portland, 9 days from Savannah for Providence.

CLEARED.

Brig Resper, Brookhouse, Salem

Eagle, Browning, Havana

Sloop Albany, Vane, New-York

Collector, Heath, ditto

MEMORANDA.

At Bordeaux Dec. 21st, Brig Harved, Eldred, from Richmond.

PROPOSALS.

Will be received by the Subscriber until the 6th day of March next, at noon, for the delivery of

14,000 PERCHES OF ROUGH STONE,

and placing the same in the Pier now constructing in the Harbor of Stonington, Conn. The whole work to be completed by the 1st of November, 1830.

The plan and projection of the proposed work may be seen at the Office of the Subscriber in Stonington Borough, where any information touching the subject may be obtained.

G. TRUMBULL, Superint'd.

Stonington, Jan. 18, 1830.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THOMAS STACEY, jun. has this day made an Assignment of all his property and effects to the Subscriber for the benefit of the Creditors of said Stacey.—All persons indebted to said Stacey, are requested to make payment, and those having claims, to present them to

J. V. ALLEN, Assignee
JOSHUA SAYER,
Newport, Feb. 5, 1830.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, FEB. 11,

At 10 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, at the Store recently occupied by T. Stacey, jun.

THE Entire Stock in Trade of said Stacey.—Conditions at the Sale.

A. V. ALLEN, Assignee.

JOSHUA SAYER,
Newport, Feb. 5.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

CHARLES T. HAZARD, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, has assigned to me all his property for the benefit of his Creditors; they are therefore requested to present their Claims as soon as may be.—The Debtors of said HAZARD will make immediate payment to

JOSEPH MARTIN, Assignee.
Newport, Feb. 3, 1830.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

DANIEL ANDERSON and **NICHOLAS ALGER**, both of the Town and County of Newport, Rope-makers, in company, under the firm of **ANDERSON & ALGER**, have this day made an Assignment of all their property and effects to the Subscriber, to be distributed amongst the Creditors of the late firm of Anderson, Lowin & Co. and the creditors of said Anderson & Alger.

All persons indebted to either of said Firms, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims, to present them to

SANFORD BELL,
HENRY V. CRANSTON, Assignees
Newport, Feb. 3, 1830.

Rope-Walk at Auction.

On THURSDAY, April 15th, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, on the premises.

ALL the interest of ANDERSON & ALGER in and to the Rope Walk, and all the apparatus connected therewith, lately improved by them.—Immediately after, all their interest in the Lot of Land and Dwelling-House they now occupy, situated near said Rope-Walk.—The Conditions of the Sale may be known, and the premises examined at any time, on application to

SANFORD BELL,

H. V. CRANSTON, Assignees.

Newport, Feb. 3.

FINAL NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed on the Estate of **JANE DEBLOIS**, late of Newport, dec. will hold their final meeting at the Office of N. G. Bess, Esq. on Saturday, the 6th of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M. of which all persons interested are requested to take notice.

JOSEPH SANFORD,
ADAM B. COY, Commrs.
STEPHEN A. ROBINSON,
Newport, Feb. 6.

25,000 Large Skeins of Sewing SILK, a little tangled,

are going at the steam rate of One Cent the Skein, at

TILLEY'S.
Newport, Feb. 6.

Wm. James Tilley,

Has just finished taking an account of his Stock, and finding he has on hand 1000 worth of many articles to make it profitable in keeping;—Among them are, Buttons of every description, Cambrics, Ribbons, Caudrics, Silk Velvets, Plushes, Laces, all kinds of Colics; pink, green and White Satins; Calicoes; black Italian Crapes;—and many other articles, all of which shall be sold for half their worth.

W. J. T. has at least from Fifty to 100 dozen GLOVES, some S, 10, 12 1 2, 17 and 25 cents the pair, and at the Ladies think them not cheap, a belt will be given gratis.

Newport, Feb. 6.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

Newport, ss.—Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, county of Newport, Feb. 5, A. D. 1830.

THE Creditors of THOMAS STACEY, jun. of Newport, Green, are hereby notified to appear at the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport on the first Monday of March next, to show cause, if they see fit, why the Petition of the said Thomas Stacey, jun. for the benefit of "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," passed in January A. D. 1829, ought not to be granted.

GEORGE C. MASON, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, county of Newport, Feb. 5, A. D. 1830.

THE Creditors of STEPHEN H. CAHOONE, of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear at the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport on the first Monday of March next, to show cause, if they see fit, why the Petition of the said Stephen Cahoon, for the benefit of "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," passed in January A. D. 1829, ought not to be granted.

GEORGE C. MASON, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, county of Newport, Feb. 5, A. D. 1830.

THE Creditors of DANIEL ANDERSON, of Newport, Rope-maker, are hereby notified to appear at the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport on the first Monday of March next, to show cause, if they see fit, why the Petition of the said Daniel Anderson, for the benefit of "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," passed in January A. D. 1829, ought not to be granted.

GEORGE C. MASON, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, county of Newport, Feb. 5, A. D. 1830.

THE Creditors of NICHOLAS ALGER, of Newport, Rope-maker, are hereby notified to appear at the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport on the first Monday of March next, to show cause, if they see fit, why the Petition of the said Nicholas Alger, for the benefit of "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," passed in January A. D. 1829, ought not to be granted.

GEORGE C. MASON, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, county of Newport, Feb. 5, A. D. 1830.

THE Creditors of JOSEPH W. MASON, of Newport, Charcoal-burner, are hereby notified to appear at the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport on the first Monday of March next, to show cause, if they see fit, why the Petition of the said Joseph Mason, for the benefit of "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," passed in January A. D. 1829, ought not to be granted.

GEORGE C. MASON, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, county of Newport, Feb. 5, A. D. 1830.

THE Creditors of SAMUEL J. V. ALGER, of Newport, Charcoal-burner, are hereby notified to appear at the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport on the first Monday of March next, to show cause, if they see fit, why the Petition of the said Samuel V. Alger, for the benefit of "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," passed in January A. D. 1829, ought not to be granted.

GEORGE C. MASON, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, county of Newport, Feb. 5, A. D. 1830.

THE Creditors of HENRY TEW, of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear at the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport on the first Monday of March next, to show cause, if they see fit, why the Petition of the said Henry Tew, for the benefit of "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," passed in January A. D. 1829, ought not to be granted.

GEORGE C. MASON, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, county of Newport, Feb. 5, A. D. 1830.

THE Creditors of JAMES BARLOW, of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear at the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport on the first Monday of March next, to show cause, if they see fit, why the Petition of the said James Barlow, for the benefit of "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," passed in January A. D. 1829, ought not to be granted.

GEORGE C. MASON, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, county of Newport, Feb. 5, A. D. 1830.

THE Creditors of MARTIN HORTON, of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear at the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport on the first Monday of March next, to show cause, if they see fit, why the Petition of the said Martin Horton, for the benefit of "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," passed in January A. D. 1829, ought not to be granted.

GEORGE C. MASON, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, county of Newport, Feb. 5, A. D. 1830.

THE Creditors of PARDON GRAY, of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, are hereby notified to appear at the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport on the first Monday of March next, to show cause, if they see fit, why the Petition of the said Pardon Gray, for the benefit of "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," passed in January A. D. 1829, ought not to be granted.

GEORGE C. MASON, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, county of Newport, Feb. 5, A. D. 1830.

WHEREAS application was this day made for Administration on the Estate of **ELIZABETH HOSER**, late of Newport dec. and the consideration thereof was referred to Court of Probate to be holden at the State House in Newport, on the first Monday of March next, at 9 o'clock A. M.—Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons interested in said Estate, to appear at said time and place, and they shall be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

AUCTIONS.

For sale at AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, the 10th of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M. for approved Bids, payable in Six Months, at either of the Banks in this Town.

THE SHIP GEORGE CHAMPLAIN, now lying at Lyons' Wharf, 381

Tons burthen, six years old;

copper fastened, sheathed with cedar boards & coppered in 1828, has two 11-4

inch main cables, one 100, and the other 80 fathoms long, and two four pounders

on carriage; is well built, well found,

and very weather-sure; sails fast, and is an excellent sea-boat.—Her inventory, which includes 40 tons of Stone

ballast, may be seen at the Office of

J. C. SHAW, Junr.

Newport, (R. I.) January 30.

And the put. shers of the Boston Central, and New-Boston Mercury, are requested to insert the above until the day of sale, and forward the bills for payment.

Maine State Lottery, ch 2

DRAWN ON THIS DAY

\$10,000 high't prize

40 Prizes of \$1000

Tickets \$8—Parts in proportion.

FOR TICKETS AND PARTS,

Apply at the Old Truly Fortunate Office of